

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	4253	cathode same anode same laser	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/21 16:29
2	4253	(cathode same anode same laser) and laser	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/21 16:30
3	1429	((cathode same anode same laser) and laser) and puls\$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/21 16:30
4	97	((((cathode same anode same laser) and laser) and puls\$5) and (electorplat\$10 or electrochem\$10 or electrodeposit\$10 or electrochem\$10)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/21 16:31

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	14004	anode and cathode and laser	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/21 17:26
2	118	(anode and cathode and laser) and (puls\$5 near10 (pico\$8 or femto\$8))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/21 17:27

(photoemission in **picosecond** regime from coated trioxide cathodes from calcium oxide and strontium oxide and)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

**Cite
References**

TI High current photoemission from granular silver films
 AB Metallic photocathodes used as pulsed high current sources suffers from a low quantum yield. Proposed to improve this yield by exciting surface plasma resonances. The photoemission of a resonant granular silver film, deposited on an oxidized aluminum film is compared with that of a nickel photocathode. Both samples are illuminated with a **picosecond** frequency tripled YAG **laser** and tested with and without cesium coverage. Before alkali deposition, a two-photon and a one-photon effects are obsd. resp. from nickel and the granular silver film. With cesium coverage the quantum yield of the silver film is one order of magnitude higher than the one of the nickel photocathode. In the case of the silver film, the authors have obtained thanks to a field conditioning process made after cesium deposition, the same field behavior as before cesium coverage. The measured max. emitted charge seems to be higher than the computed superficial charge of the **cathode-anode** capacitance for the silver film.

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**Cite
References**

TI Short pulse photoemission from a dispenser **cathode**
 TI Short pulse photoemission from a dispenser **cathode**
 AB Pulsed photoemission in the **picosecond** regime has been obtained from a std. thermionic dispenser **cathode** (W-Ba-Ca) at temps. below the measurable thermoemission threshold. A **picosecond** Nd:YAG mode locked **laser** has been used at both green and UV light. Micropulse charges up to 0.5 nC have been measured on a wideband coaxial pickup located behind the **anode**. They correspond to an electron satn. limit from an approx. 20 mm² illuminated **cathode** area with a surface field of 3 MV/m. The effective **cathode** efficiency at small **laser** energies, defined as the no. of electrons impinging on the coaxial pickup divided by the no. of photons impinging on the **cathode**, is about 2×10^{-5} .
 ST dispenser **cathode** photoemission; tungsten barium calcium dispenser **cathode**

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:09:20 ON 21 JAN 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:10:06 ON 21 JAN 2004

L1 779 S CATHODE AND ANODE AND LASER
 L2 209 S L1 AND PULS?
 L3 11 S L2 AND (ELECTROPLAT? OR ELECTROLY? OR ELECTROCHEM? OR ELECTRO
 L4 6 S L1 AND (PICO? OR FEMTO?)

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